



# Forgotten Dream of Greatness for Port Moody B.C. May Yet Come True

## TOWN BOOMS TONE NIGHT AND THEN IT QUILTS

Western Terminus of C.P.R. According to Charter Hopes Blasted

TORONTO, Dec. 27.—Port Moody, growing over the slopes at the point where the westward traveller of the C.P.R. first glimpses the waters of the Pacific, may yet see an almost forgotten dream come true, in part at least, "thinks a few days."

Forty-two years ago the wooden shack-like at the head of Burrard street thought it all for the western terminus of the C.P.R. The company charter said that and the town of the Pacific may yet see an almost forgotten dream come true, in part at least, "thinks a few days."

Railway officials had secured the shore land farther along the line at Vancouver and down to the town of Port Moody and on the westward side of the line. The town of Port Moody just up a country lane to hold the line. But all to no purpose. The C.P.R. moved on and Port Moody was the end of the line.

Now comes the British preference for the westward trade, which has been shipped from Canadian ports to the Pacific. The western route has the advantage in rail mileage over the route to the west coast. The town of Port Moody just up a country lane to hold the line. But all to no purpose. The C.P.R. moved on and Port Moody was the end of the line.

With the deep water wharf and the deep water wharf, the town of Port Moody just up a country lane to hold the line. But all to no purpose. The C.P.R. moved on and Port Moody was the end of the line.

## NINE TRAGEDY CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

### KNIFE WIELDER CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

street light and Kapala was rushed to headquarters in a police car. Kapala was a victim of the tragedy.

## VICTIM TO HOSPITAL

Katie Klimorka, victim of her husband's violence, was rushed to the hospital. She was a victim of the tragedy.

## RESCUE CREWS WORK

Rescue crews were working to save the victims of the tragedy. They were a victim of the tragedy.

## WIFE, MAILED 23, WAS BURNED TO DEATH

Wife, mailed 23, was burned to death. She was a victim of the tragedy.

## COUPLE BELIEVED VICTIMS OF FUMES

Couple believed victims of fumes. They were a victim of the tragedy.

## GRAPPLE MAD MAN

Grapple mad man. He was a victim of the tragedy.

## FUGITIVE OVERHAULED

Fugitive overhauled. He was a victim of the tragedy.

## All Dressed Up

Pretty little Maria Tanary, Hungarian child actress, was all dressed up especially for her picture to be taken. Ordinarily she wears nothing at all, for her daddy, who is a model, and she doesn't permit any of the family to wear clothes except on special occasions.

## Does Not Teach Fully, Says Sir Norman Angell

HALIFAX, Dec. 27.—The present state of the world shows what is wrong with education. It does not enable those who pass through its mills to understand the nature of the world in which they have to live and which, as voters, they have to manage," said Sir Norman Angell, British ambassador, who sailed from this port for Great Britain on Saturday night aboard the liner Montevideo. Sir Norman had conducted a lecture tour of Canada and the United States.

"I don't think we have a more intelligent presentation of history, taught with the object of developing a better sense of social ideas, which we shall see in the progress of education," he said, adding that the world is in a state of confusion and that the only way to bring it back to order is by a more intelligent presentation of history.

## 30 Odd Crashes Keeps Cop Busy Over Holidays

Sgt. Major Dan Fraser's traffic desk was kept on the move over the holidays. He was a victim of the tragedy.

## KING AND EARL TRADE GREETING

OTTAWA, Dec. 27.—A festive interchange of Christmas greetings between H.M. the King and the Earl of Arundel, took place over the week-end. From Rideau Hall the Governor General dispatched the following message to King George V.

"My humble duty to Your Majesty and my loyal and respectful wishes for your Majesties for Christmas and the New Year, in which all my Majesty's subjects in Canada join."

## 311 KILLED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

## INSULT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

## ATTENDS DEC. 27—SUNDAY

ATTENDS DEC. 27—SUNDAY. The hearing continued at 10:30 a.m.

## OWID DEEDS TO BROKERS

Attorney Riganakos, opening the case, explained that the defendant was a broker who had been involved in a series of transactions.

## FIDDLER BREAKS NECK

Fiddler breaks neck. He was a victim of the tragedy.

## HALIFAX REPORTS Five Violent Deaths

HALIFAX, Dec. 27.—Death by violence was reported in Halifax. The victims were a victim of the tragedy.

## LONG FLEA MADE

Long flea made. He was a victim of the tragedy.

## Man On Relief Finds Parse Of \$37: Gets \$15

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 27.—The night before Christmas, a man on relief found a parse of \$37. He got \$15.

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## 1,500 JOBLESS WHEN SPANISH STORE BURNS

Christmas Day Flames Do \$30,000 Damage in Barcelona

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 27.—Fire in the El Siglo department store, which has cost the city an estimated at more than \$30,000 and made jobless about 1,500 employees of the institution, who considered the most important store in Barcelona.

Two firemen, a Red Cross operative and two clerks were hurt slightly. The store, which had been open for more than 80 years, was one of the most important stores in the city.

The blaze, which was started from an electric spark through the wiring of the store, spread rapidly and caused a great deal of damage to the store and the surrounding area.

## DEATH BECKONS BISHOP O'DEA

SEATTLE, Dec. 27.—With a priestly benediction on his lips, death on Christmas night ended the life of Bishop O'Dea.

Edward John O'Dea, of the Catholic diocese of Seattle, a cleric who had spanned half a century of service to his church in the Pacific northwest.

The bishop, who was 78 years old, had been suffering from illness for some time. He was a devoted priest and a dedicated leader of his church.

"God bless you all," he murmured to those gathered around his deathbed. He was a man of great faith and a devoted servant of his church.

His death was a great loss to the church and the community. He was a man of great faith and a devoted servant of his church.

## Police Court

PLEADING GUILTY before Colonel George B. McLeod, in police court Tuesday morning in a charge of being drunk and disorderly, was a man named John O'Dea.

He was a man of great faith and a devoted servant of his church. He was a man of great faith and a devoted servant of his church.

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## King's Christmas Radio Address Audible in Canada

NEW ZEALAND GETS BUT SIX CLEAR WORDS FROM SOVEREIGN

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British Broadcasting Company announced last night a check up showed the King's radio address on Christmas Eve was clearly audible in Canada, South Africa and Australia.

In New Zealand only the words "I am speaking from my home" were very clear and in India reception was not very satisfactory.

From his archrival in Sandringham, the King's address was heard as a personal message to his subjects. Through out of the maelstrom of modern science, I am enabled this Christmas Day to speak to all my subjects throughout the world."

His Majesty declared: "I am speaking from my home."

"For the present, the work to be done is to bring the world to arrive at a common understanding of the world and to bring the world to arrive at a common understanding of the world."

"I am speaking from my home."

"I am speaking from my home."

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# Canadian Railway Material May be Exchanged for Soviet Oil Product

## BARTERING FOR RUSSIAN NEEDS OF EQUIPMENT

Decision Will be Met Upon Bennett's Return to Ottawa

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—The Gazette publishes the Canadian government's decision to barter railway material in exchange for oil from the Soviet Union. The government will permit the continued importation of this product and the negotiation of commercial agreements between manufacturers in the Dominion and Soviet Russia. It has been reported that Prime Minister R. B. Bennett proposed to investigate the possibilities of securing trade relations with Russia during his visit to Great Britain, but the Premier alone can authorize the public of Canada on the objects and intentions of his visit.

"Some 40,000 tons of Soviet oil was brought to Montreal during the past season in four Danish tankers, which loaded the petroleum at Blainville, in the Black Sea."

**PAYMENT BY BARTER**  
Payment was made by barter, quantities of aluminum manufactured by the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, at Arvida, being shipped to Russia in exchange. The Canadian importers of oil and exporters of aluminum completed the transaction between themselves, though it is understood that a high price was placed on the aluminum and a low figure on the oil, considerable profit accruing to this country. If this business is allowed to continue, it is maintained that no objections should be made to an extension of the barter plan.

"It is well known that the Soviet is in need of railway equipment, but is not in a position to pay for it."

"The sole solution, therefore, lies in an exchange of Soviet products for manufactured requirements supplied by other countries."

**IMPORTING OIL**  
Canada is importing large quantities of oil every year, and no less than 122,000 tons of petroleum and gasoline were discharged in Montreal alone during the last seven months. A considerable proportion of this arrived from United States sources, and it is estimated that a diversion of the trade to Russia will result in a diminution of receipts from America.

Should the barter to trade with Russia be lowered, and it is maintained that all need not be removed if protection of Canadian oil and oil products is still required, considerable advantage would accrue to this country. Employment would be provided for a large number of men in the manufacture of railway material, and the steel mills would also be called upon to roll plates and supply forgings or castings.

**BRITISH STEEL BENEFITS**  
It is even possible that British steel mills would benefit, as there are certain shapes and sizes of material that cannot be produced in this country.

By arrangement between representatives of the British and Canadian steel mills during the past summer, culminating in an agreement that was incorporated in the Anglo-Canadian trade agreement signed at the Imperial Economic Conference, it was decided that plates and other steel material formerly obtained from the United States and produced in Great Britain should be used.

**PREPOSTEROUS ANOMALY**  
Should Canada and Russia come to some understanding with respect to the exchange of oil for railway cars, it is probable that a certain quantity of steel required in their manufacture would be brought out from England.

**MORE ABOUT Mussolini**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

bread at the banquet of the Rich and humble table of the poor. Modern Italians could not conceive of a wedding feast or other extraordinary family celebration, without the joy of wine. Just so was it in Palestine 2,000 years ago.

If bread represents our daily necessity, wine represents with us that measure of superfluity indispensable to man if he is to have a spark of joy in life, for man does not live on bread alone. Wine is the symbol of joy and cordiality which should permeate the humblest table.

In the torrid lands of Africa and in the far east there are neither vine or vineyard. In the United States, a land of transatlantic civilization, it is only just and right that the people should be able to enjoy this delectable cordial as the adjunct of the meal.

I say that wine "is the joy of the table" because in Italy eminently a wine-cultivating country, for many thousands of years wine has been regarded in its fundamental quality as a food, health-giving, unfermented to be consumed at meals. Therefore, the whole, it is drunk moderately with very satisfactory results.

The grape itself is very helpful to the human organism. When properly chosen it constitutes a cure for various ailments in Italy where the people complain that would otherwise require a diet and special treatment. There are numerous centers in Italy where the people engage in the wine-making grape cure.

**FORBIDDING ABUSE**

In Italy, the abuse of wine is a grotesque phenomenon and does not enter the general habits of the people. As regards the consumption of liquor or other more or less pure spirits, the people are even more moderate.

From the north to the south, from the Alpine frontiers to the extreme point of Sicily Italy is one vast vineyard. In Piedmont there are famous wines, such as Vermouth, an excellent aperitif, sparkling and

## Sir Henry Goes Golfing In Florida

By starting a law you can change the appearance of things in a few hours as a conjurer would with the presto wand of magic, but you cannot expect to change the moral essence of a nation in twenty-four hours.

These moral principles which have affirmed themselves through the evolution of the people through physical and moral necessities in the historic development of millennium, and through the long term work of persuasion on the part of the collective mentality, have become an integral part of the national conscience.

Now is it possible to modify a characteristic so deeply rooted in a nation or in a race simply by passing a new law? Liquors and spirits of all kinds are largely drunk in the north-western countries and this is the Gordian knot of the problem, for their consumption leads to crime and the disorder of war.

Liquors containing a high percentage of alcohol give rise not only to a physical but to intellectual disorder. And there, undoubtedly, lies the kernel of all the alcoholism which gives us so much to the state for legislation.

Italy has long since taken steps against this evil, forbidding for instance, absolutely and completely the detrimental use of alcoholic liquors, and by limiting the sale of liquors on Sundays and forbidding them on feast days. Both in the country and in the cities very few establishments are authorized to sell strong liquors.

The production of liquors and spirits is left to the great distilleries, while any peasant may, and does, produce wine. The real solution of the problem lies in the adoption of wine from pure grapes.

It will take some time to cleanse palates accustomed to strong liquors and educate them so as to enable the enjoyment of the noble and pleasant pleasure afforded by light

and refined, wines, but the experiment is worth trying. Legislation, society, and above all, the influence and example of women, which is justly appreciated in the United States, might help to introduce under the form of fashion, or social and intellectual up-to-date among the people and the upper four hundred the formation of a new mentality as a gradual way to educate the nation to pass from the use of strong and sweet alcoholic drinks to the moderate consumption of wine from the grape, which is wholesome and pure with a long record to recommend it.

**INFLUENCE ON SHIP**

GLASGOW, Scotland, Dec. 27.—(By AP.)—A party of 27, including one-half the 100 passengers aboard the steamship Cameronia, which arrived here from New York, have suffered from a mild type of influenza, which was learned today.

The ship's doctor was increased by rough weather in mid-Atlantic.

**BEER MISSING FROM SOLDIER HOLIDAY FETE**

Tradition Smashed When Liquor Board Refuses Grant Permit

WINNIPEG, Dec. 27.—A tradition has been broken and one from beer was missing from the Christmas Eve fete at the British Empire Service League, which is a club of soldiers and other veterans' club members also.

The Manitoba Liquor Commission refused a special permit, and many protests were heard tonight.

"Something extraordinary has happened," declared Lieut. Col. Ralph Webb, mayor of Winnipeg. "It is the first time in history, and it looks like discrimination against ex-servicemen."

Mayor-General H. D. C. Kercher, president of the Canadian Legion, Winnipeg branch, protested against the breaking of tradition. "It is an old established custom, followed in the British army," he said.

**HAIRCUT OF LAMB**  
One and one-half pounds head of lamb, two shanks, salt, boiling water, two carrots, dried, two turnips, dried, two onions, sliced, one cup cut string beans, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon salt, dash pepper and paprika. Cut lamb in small pieces, roll in seasoned flour and brown in the hot fat. Transfer meat pieces to a kettle and brown the carrots, onions and turnips in the fat. Add to the meat, cover with boiling water and simmer until tender. Thicken the gravy

if necessary. Serve by dumping on the meat, cover the kettle and cook without removing the cover for 10 minutes. Serve at once.

**Alleged Lindy Baby Kidnapper Held in Gotham**

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Martin Drayton, a 25-year-old homeless straight-of-hand expert, who told police he was the kidnapper of the Lindbergh baby, was held in \$1,000 bail last night on a charge of violating the Sullivan act.

Drayton was arrested in the lobby of a midtown theatre last night after he had phoned police headquarters and said he was the kidnapper. Police said they did not take his "confession" seriously. The Sullivan law charge was based upon his possession of a revolver. He told police he had intended to commit suicide.

# Debt Adjustment

## AND

# Interest Reduction

by IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED  
on accounts owing by Prairie farmers  
for products bought in 1929 and 1930

**T**ODAY burdens of debt are disturbing nations and individuals and causing fear to weigh heavily upon all people. Until fear is overcome and employment increased, thereby strengthening prices, difficulties will continue to prevail.

Because of this situation the Company has by the means at its disposal provided labour and earnings for a larger number of people with the twofold object of reducing unemployment and strengthening the market for agricultural commodities. As a further contribution to the improvement of conditions, the Company will apply the following plan with regard to the individual debts which are owing to it by farmers in the Prairie Provinces for products supplied in 1929 and 1930:

**WHEAT PRICES REGULATE PAYMENT**  
Taking this price as a basis the Company is prepared to extend an adjustment of principal and interest whereby the farmers' annual payments will be in the same ratio to the amount due as is the price of wheat, at the time payment is due, to the price of 70 cents. The price upon which adjustment will be made will be the price of No. 1 Northern Wheat at Fort William at the close of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on October 1 of the year in which payment is due. If the price should be below 70 cents, the installment due from the farmer will be reduced proportionately. On the other hand, should the price be in excess of 70 cents the installment due will not be thereby increased and the farmer will enjoy entirely the added benefit of a higher price.

**APPLIES FOR FIVE YEARS**  
(6) The same method will apply during the five years over which payments are being extended. For example: if wheat is 70 cents a bushel or more on October 1, 1933, a farmer owing an installment of \$65 would pay his installment in full. If, however, wheat is 60 cents a bushel on that date his installment would be \$54, a saving of \$9. If wheat is 50 cents a bushel on that date his installment would be \$45, a saving of \$18. Should the price of wheat be below 50 cents a bushel a reduction in the same ratio will be made. This plan includes an arrangement to continue the business relationship between this Company and its Western farmer customers. A farmer may at any time after October 1 next pay his account in part or in full and the amount payable will be adjusted on the basis of the price of wheat on October 1 preceding date of payment.

**INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATIONS SMALL**  
While many thousands of farmers in the west are in debt to the Company, the individual obligation is not large. The Company has served Western farmers from the pioneer days and is proud that since petroleum products were first required on the Prairie farms it has maintained a continuity of supply at all points. In its long dealings with the farmers its experience has been that they meet their obligations as quickly as their circumstances permit. In view of conditions, when through no fault of their own their incomes have been greatly reduced, the Company believes that they should be given all possible assistance by deferred payment, by low interest charges and by prorating their obligations to their earning ability.

# IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Prairie Divisional Offices at:

WINNIPEG, MAN.	BRANDON, MAN.	REGINA, SASK.	SASKATOON, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA.	EDMONTON, ALTA.		































# OUR BOARDING HOUSE - by Ahern



## LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE



## SKYROADS



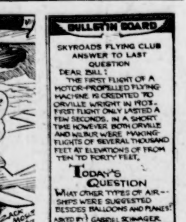
## Down The Ladder



## SKYROADS FLYING CLUB



## LT. Dick Calkins



# Salesman Sam - by Small





## STOCKS — BONDS — FINANCE

WHEAT PRICES  
DEPRESSED TO  
LOWER LEVELS

WINNIEP, Dec. 27.—Complete lack of interest in trading proved the cause of the drop in wheat prices on the grain exchange today and yesterday. The market was sufficient to depress prices 11½¢ to 1½¢ on Saturday's close.

December closed at 40½ May at 42 and July at 42.

It was pretty much a holiday market but throughout with light operations and almost entirely less in character. The export business could be traced here and there from news of wheat houses reports little activity with foreign markets closed.

World shipments of wheat and flour last week amounted to 1,114,000 bushels, with North America contributing 410,000 bushels.

Alarm had been caused in the Argentine by the advance of the Argentine wheat estimates, which were 200,000 long and five miles more, according to the Argentine.

Demand for cash wheat and coarse grain continued strong.

WINNIEP PRIVILEGES  
By James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.  
Dec. 27, 1932

PRIVILEGES GOOD NEXT WEEK  
May wheat 42½  
July wheat 42½  
Dec. wheat 40½

PRIVILEGES GOOD THIS WEEK  
May wheat 41½  
July wheat 41½  
Dec. wheat 39½

CHICAGO PRIVILEGES  
Dec. 27, 1932

Whitney Letter

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Year and a half ago, this market was in a state of confusion. It was a time when the market was in a state of confusion. It was a time when the market was in a state of confusion.

As pointed out in the last letter, the market is predominantly under the influence of the grain and oil market. The market is predominantly under the influence of the grain and oil market.

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## Range in Grain Prices

WINNIEP GRAIN MARKETS  
By James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.  
December 27, 1932

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	Spokane's
WHEAT—						
Dec.	40½	41	40	40½	40½	40½
Jan.	41½	42	41	41½	41½	41½
Feb.	42½	43	42	42½	42½	42½
Mar.	43½	44	43	43½	43½	43½
Apr.	44½	45	44	44½	44½	44½
May	45½	46	45	45½	45½	45½
June	46½	47	46	46½	46½	46½
July	47½	48	47	47½	47½	47½
Aug.	48½	49	48	48½	48½	48½
Sept.	49½	50	49	49½	49½	49½
Oct.	50½	51	50	50½	50½	50½
Nov.	51½	52	51	51½	51½	51½
Dec.	52½	53	52	52½	52½	52½
Jan.	53½	54	53	53½	53½	53½
Feb.	54½	55	54	54½	54½	54½
Mar.	55½	56	55	55½	55½	55½
Apr.	56½	57	56	56½	56½	56½
May	57½	58	57	57½	57½	57½
June	58½	59	58	58½	58½	58½
July	59½	60	59	59½	59½	59½
Aug.	60½	61	60	60½	60½	60½
Sept.	61½	62	61	61½	61½	61½
Oct.	62½	63	62	62½	62½	62½
Nov.	63½	64	63	63½	63½	63½
Dec.	64½	65	64	64½	64½	64½
Jan.	65½	66	65	65½	65½	65½
Feb.	66½	67	66	66½	66½	66½
Mar.	67½	68	67	67½	67½	67½
Apr.	68½	69	68	68½	68½	68½
May	69½	70	69	69½	69½	69½
June	70½	71	70	70½	70½	70½
July	71½	72	71	71½	71½	71½
Aug.	72½	73	72	72½	72½	72½
Sept.	73½	74	73	73½	73½	73½
Oct.	74½	75	74	74½	74½	74½
Nov.	75½	76	75	75½	75½	75½
Dec.	76½	77	76	76½	76½	76½
Jan.	77½	78	77	77½	77½	77½
Feb.	78½	79	78	78½	78½	78½
Mar.	79½	80	79	79½	79½	79½
Apr.	80½	81	80	80½	80½	80½
May	81½	82	81	81½	81½	81½
June	82½	83	82	82½	82½	82½
July	83½	84	83	83½	83½	83½
Aug.	84½	85	84	84½	84½	84½
Sept.	85½	86	85	85½	85½	85½
Oct.	86½	87	86	86½	86½	86½
Nov.	87½	88	87	87½	87½	87½
Dec.	88½	89	88	88½	88½	88½
Jan.	89½	90	89	89½	89½	89½
Feb.	90½	91	90	90½	90½	90½
Mar.	91½	92	91	91½	91½	91½
Apr.	92½	93	92	92½	92½	92½
May	93½	94	93	93½	93½	93½
June	94½	95	94	94½	94½	94½
July	95½	96	95	95½	95½	95½
Aug.	96½	97	96	96½	96½	96½
Sept.	97½	98	97	97½	97½	97½
Oct.	98½	99	98	98½	98½	98½
Nov.	99½	100	99	99½	99½	99½
Dec.	100½	101	100	100½	100½	100½
Jan.	101½	102	101	101½	101½	101½
Feb.	102½	103	102	102½	102½	102½
Mar.	103½	104	103	103½	103½	103½
Apr.	104½	105	104	104½	104½	104½
May	105½	106	105	105½	105½	105½
June	106½	107	106	106½	106½	106½
July	107½	108	107	107½	107½	107½
Aug.	108½	109	108	108½	108½	108½
Sept.	109½	110	109	109½	109½	109½
Oct.	110½	111	110	110½	110½	110½
Nov.	111½	112	111	111½	111½	111½
Dec.	112½	113	112	112½	112½	112½
Jan.	113½	114	113	113½	113½	113½
Feb.	114½	115	114	114½	114½	114½
Mar.	115½	116	115	115½	115½	115½
Apr.	116½	117	116	116½	116½	116½
May	117½	118	117	117½	117½	117½
June	118½	119	118	118½	118½	118½
July	119½	120	119	119½	119½	119½
Aug.	120½	121	120	120½	120½	120½
Sept.	121½	122	121	121½	121½	121½
Oct.	122½	123	122	122½	122½	122½
Nov.	123½	124	123	123½	123½	123½
Dec.	124½	125	124	124½	124½	124½
Jan.	125½	126	125	125½	125½	125½
Feb.	126½	127	126	126½	126½	126½
Mar.	127½	128	127	127½	127½	127½
Apr.	128½	129	128	128½	128½	128½
May	129½	130	129	129½	129½	129½
June	130½	131	130	130½	130½	130½
July	131½	132	131	131½	131½	131½
Aug.	132½	133	132	132½	132½	132½
Sept.	133½	134	133	133½	133½	133½
Oct.	134½	135	134	134½	134½	134½
Nov.	135½	136	135	135½	135½	135½
Dec.	136½	137	136	136½	136½	136½
Jan.	137½	138	137	137½	137½	137½
Feb.	138½	139	138	138½	138½	138½
Mar.	139½	140	139	139½	139½	139½
Apr.	140½	141	140	140½	140½	140½
May	141½	142	141	141½	141½	141½
June	142½	143	142	142½	142½	142½
July	143½	144	143	143½	143½	143½
Aug.	144½	145	144	144½	144½	144½
Sept.	145½	146	145	145½	145½	145½
Oct.	146½	147	146	146½	146½	146½
Nov.	147½	148	147	147½	147½	147½
Dec.	148½	149	148	148½	148½	148½
Jan.	149½	150	149	149½	149½	149½
Feb.	150½	151	150	150½	150½	150½
Mar.	151½	152	151	151½	151½	151½
Apr.	152½	153	152	152½	152½	152½
May	153½	154	153	153½	153½	153½
June	154½	155	154	154½	154½	154½
July	155½	156	155	155½	155½	155½
Aug.	156½	157	156	156½	156½	156½
Sept.	157½	158	157	157½	157½	157½
Oct.	158½	159	158	158½	158½	158½
Nov.	159½	160	159	159½	159½	159½
Dec.	160½	161	160	160½	160½	160½
Jan.	161½	162	161	161½	161½	161½
Feb.	162½	163	162	162½	162½	162½
Mar.	163½	164	163	163½	163½	163½
Apr.	164½	165	164	164½	164½	164½
May	165½	166	165	165½	165½	165½
June	166½	167	166	166½	166½	166½
July	167½	168	167	167½	167½	167½
Aug.	168½	169	168	168½	168½	168½
Sept.	169½	170	169	169½	169½	169½
Oct.	170½	171	170	170½	170½	170½
Nov.	171½	172	171	171½	171½	171½
Dec.	172½	173	172	172½	172½	172½
Jan.	173½	174	173	173½	173½	173½
Feb.	174½	175	174	174½	174½	174½
Mar.	175½	176	175	175½	175½	175½
Apr.	176½	177	176	176½	176½	176½
May	177½	178	177	177½	177½	177½
June	178½	179	178	178½	178½	178½
July	179½	180	179	179½	179½	179½
Aug.	180½	181	180	180½	180½	180½
Sept.	181½	182	181	181½	181½	181½
Oct.	182½	183	182	182½	182½	182½
Nov.	183½	184	183	183½	183½	183½
Dec.	184½	185	184	184½	184½	184½
Jan.	185½	186	185	185½	185½	185½
Feb.	186½	187	186	186½	186½	186½
Mar.	187½	188	187	187½	187½	187½
Apr.	188½	189	188	188½	188½	188½
May	189½	190	189	189½	189½	189½
June	190½	191	190	190½	190½	190½
July	191½	192	191	191½	191½	191½
Aug.	192½	193	192	192½	192½	192½
Sept.	193½	194	193	193½	193½	193½
Oct.	194½	195	194	194½	194½	194½
Nov.	195½	196	195	195½	195½	195½
Dec.	196½	197	196	196½	196½	196½
Jan.	197½	198	197	197½	197½	197½
Feb.	198½	199	198	198½	198½	198½
Mar.	199½	200	199	199½	199½	199½
Apr.	200½	201	200	200½	200½	200½
May	201½	202	201	201½	201½	201½
June	202½	203	202	202½	202½	202½
July	203½	204	203	203½	203½	203½
Aug.	204½	205	204	204½	204½	204½
Sept.	205½	206	205	205½	205½	205½
Oct.	206½	207	206	206½	206½	206½
Nov.	207½	208	207	207½	207½	207½
Dec.	208½	209	208	208½	208½	208½
Jan.	209½	210	209	209½	209½	209½
Feb.	210½	211	210	210½	210½	210½
Mar.	211½	212	211	211½	211½	211½
Apr.	212½	213	212	212½	212½	212½
May	213½	214	213	213½	213½	213½
June	214½	215	214	214½	214½	214½
July	215½	216	215	215½	215½	215½
Aug.	216½	217	216	216½	216½	216½
Sept.	217½	218	217	217½	217½	217½
Oct.	218½	219	218	218½	218½	218½
Nov.	219½	220	219	219½	219½	219½
Dec.	220½	221	220	220½	220½	220½
Jan.	221½	222	221	221½	221½	221½
Feb.	222½	223	222	222½	222½	222½
Mar.	223½	224	223	223½	223½	223½
Apr.	224½	225	224	224½	224½	224½
May	225½	226	225	225½	225½	225½
June	226½	227	226	226½	226½	226½
July	227½	228	227	227½	227½	227½
Aug.	228½	229	228	228½	228½	228½
Sept.	229½	230	229	229½	229½	229½
Oct.	230½	231	230	230½	230½	230½
Nov.	231½	232	231	231½	231½	231½
Dec.	232½	233	232	232½	232½	232½
Jan.	233½	234	233	233½	233½	233½
Feb.	234½	235	234	234½	234½	234½
Mar.	235½	236	235	235½	235½	235½
Apr.	236½	237	236	236½	236½	236½
May	237½	238	237	237½	237½	237½
June	238½	239	238	238½	238½	238½
July	239½	240	239	239½	239½	239½
Aug.	240½	241	240	240½	240½	240½
Sept.	241½	242	241	241½	241½	241½
Oct.	242½	243	242	242½	242½	242½
Nov.	243½	244	243	243½	243½	243½
Dec.						

